Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 14, of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1792. [Whole No. 336.]

To be published by Subscription,
THE
AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,
OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE
Old Congress,

From their first Meeting in September 1774, to their final Dissolution in March 1789,—

COMPRISING, at full length, every important resolution, order, address, declaration, &c. contained in the thirteen volumes of their journals—a concise summary of the less interesting parts—an alphabetical list of appointments, promotions, and resignations—a collective view of the public expenditures, &c. &c.—the whole intended to serve as a satisfactory substitute for the original journals, which are now *out of print*, and of which the entire substance, un-incumbered with official formalities and repetitions, will here be given in about one fourth of their present bulk—accompanied with *one* complete general Index:—

To which will be added,
A copious and valuable collection of original
State Papers,

From the records and files of Congress,—

Containing (either verbatim, or in abstract, as the cases may severally require) such interesting pieces referred to in the journals, as may with propriety be permitted to be made public, viz. Letters from the different officers employed in the public service during the late war—intercepted letters of the enemy—communications from governors, state legislatures, conventions, and committees—dispatches from agents and commissioners—instructions—reports of committees of Congress—and various other authentic documents, tending to throw a light on the important events, to which America owes her present independence.

In the course of the work, will be introduced in their proper places, such parts of the
Secret Journals
as no longer require secrecy.

As soon as 500 copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press—to be delivered to subscribers in numbers of 304 octavo pages each, at ONE DOLLAR, in blue boards. The *subscription money will not be required* for the first number, until the publication is begun; and on the delivery of each number, half a dollar will be expected in advance for the succeeding one. To non-subscribers, the price will be raised.

Subscriptions will be received by the principal book-sellers throughout the Union, and by the Editor, JOHN CAREY.

No. 26, Pear-Street, Philadelphia. (tf)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.
JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.
JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary outhouses.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
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THOMAS JOHNS,
} Executors.

(eptO)

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Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

THE Partnership of HAZARD & ADDOMS, is dissolved;—All persons having demands on that FIRM, are desired to call for settlement, upon EBENEZER HAZARD, at No. 128, North Second-Street—and those indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment to him.

EBENEZER HAZARD,
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Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. (tf)

THE UNIVERSAL HYMN BOOK.

Now in the Press, and will be ready for Sale in ten days, by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Booksellers in Philadelphia,

A Selection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; taken from different Authors, for the Use of those who believe in the Restoration of all Men. Published by Order of the Convention holding said Faith, met in Philadelphia, May, 1791.

*** As this is an Universal Hymn Book, the favor of the Printers in different parts, in inserting the above advertisement, will be acknowledged.

July 11. eptf.

BANK of the UNITED STATES,
July 2d, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be paid at the Bank, after the 10th instant, to the Stockholders, or their representatives duly authorized, the following sums, being the dividend declared from the commencement of the institution to the first instant, viz.

For each share compleated in the month of March, *Twelve Dollars.*

For each share compleated in the month of April *Ten Dollars, Sixty-seven Cents.*

For each share compleated in the month of May, *Nine Dollars, Thirty-three Cents.*

For each half-share, *Eight Dollars.*

By order of the President and Directors,

(2w.) JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in February last, a NEGRO LAD, named PHIL, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round jacket, a pair homespun breeches, and a tow shirt; the fellow has a yellowish complexion, his heighth about five feet six or seven inches, very square made; has a mark along side of his nose, and one of his insteps has been burnt, which causes the sinews to draw.

Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and have all reasonable charges paid. ROBERT PEARCE.

Head Sassafras, June 16, 1792. (*epim)

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trowsers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in gaol, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY.

Chester-Town, June 4, 1791. (ep 8w)

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD (PRICE 10*s.*)
By EBENEZER HAZARD,
128 North Second-Street,
THE
HISTORY
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New-Hampshire,
VOL. III.

Containing a geographical description of the State—with sketches of its natural history, productions, improvements, and present state of society and manners, laws and government.

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☞ This volume compleats the history, and is peculiarly interesting.——Subscribers are desired to call for their books.

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BUY and sell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commission, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Those gentlemen who may be pleased to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, secrecy and dispatch.

Boston, March, 1792. (1aw3m)

WANTED—TO RENT,

☞ *A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS *on the* STATE *of the* UNION.

(CONTINUED.)

A Sketch of the general Trade of the United States.

THE coasting trade has become very great, and the derangement of the West-India trade must extend it exceedingly, during the current year, from the failure of molasses. The increase of manufactures, and foreign restrictions on other branches, have contributed to elevate this valuable part of our commerce; and the former (manufactures) will continue steadily to increase its importance. The vessels which take supplies of flour, and many other articles from the middle and northern states, to South-Carolina and Georgia, make very frequent voyages, and they return less than half laden; but if the planters should pursue the cultivation of hemp, flax, hops, and cotton, they may come back with full cargoes.—A similar remark may be justly made in regard to other states.

The fisheries do not appear to have recovered their former value; but it is plain they have increased yearly since the year 1789—and they are even now more valuable than they appear to be. The consumption of oil, whale-bone, skins of sea animals, spermaceti, and pickled and dried fish, is much greater in the United States at this time, than it was twenty years ago. The out-fits of the fishing vessels, too, are more from the industry and resources of the country than was formerly the case. Wherefore the general benefits resulting from the fisheries, are probably little less than before the revolution.

Remote as the United States are from all foreign nations, totally unconnected with their politics and having no temptation to wage war for territory, they cannot but advance in commercial and agricultural prosperity, if they preserve order and justice at home. Foreign restrictions will be necessarily less rigid, as occasions for supplies and pacific services from the United States shall arise; and these occasions must inevitably exist in every maritime nation, which shall engage in war, even with a country which is not itself maritime.

The prosecution of manufactures has created some increase of our foreign trade, and will extend it. If we did not pursue that branch of industry, we should not import copper, iron, and hemp, from the Baltic; cotton, saltpetre and white callicoes from India; and cocoa, dye-woods, mahogany, cotton and hides from the West-Indies and the southern part of the American continent. Some of these importations are regularly and extensively made; others are increasing. Without them we should have no intercourse with some of these countries, and much less than we now have with others. In like manner our intercourse with several countries is increased by manufactured exports. The demand for our potash, distilled spirits, ships and boats, steel, malt liquors, cheese, bar iron, slit iron, gunpowder, carriages and other articles, occasions a greater and more beneficial trade with many foreign ports. It is impossible to say how rapid and how considerable the progress of this part of our commerce will be. The exported manufactures of Great-Britain in 1791, were greater than those of fifty years ago, by twice the value of our present exports.

It is extremely favorable to American commerce, internal and foreign, that a variety of changes have taken place in the affairs of the world, which have opened branches of trade formerly withheld from us by monopoly, or other circumstances. The act of separation from Great Britain enabled us to trade to China, Bombay, and Surat; and the enterprise of our citizens soon discovered the way. The curious perfection of manufacturing machinery in Europe, has made it the interest of the foreign India companies to sell us their piece goods in the markets of the east, without taking them at second hand. The misfortunes of St. Domingo have encreased our commerce in indigo, and will have the same effect upon cotton, and they are driving us rapidly into an internal trade in native spirits, which will of course lead to external commerce of the same kind. This will appear to be a matter of great importance, when it is remembered, that since the late peace, the foreign spirits imported have in some years been equal to one fifth of our exports. The failure of ship timber, which begins to appear every where in Europe, is enabling the United States to carry on ship building upon very advantageous terms. The profitable establishment of several banks of perfect credit with the most wary and judicious citizens and foreigners, is at once a proof and a great mean of commercial prosperity. The growth of cities, towns, and manufactures has given to the fisheries a more substantial basis in a considerable home demand, than they formerly had in a foreign one. The banishment of paper tenders, and ex post facto laws, and the interdiction of laws impairing the obligations of contracts, have placed our commerce upon a more honorable and solid footing, than it ever was before. The mint, the laws regulating seamen and the fisheries, the appreciation of the public debt, the spirit of improvement on roads, rivers and canals, the discovery of coal near navigable water, the late extension of the post office, the constant increase of light houses on the coasts, the introduction of auxiliary arts, and above all, the progress of agriculture have given facility, stability and extention to our trade, which were unknown before the revolution, and which in the distressful derangements of 1786 and 1787 appeared beyond the bounds of reasonable expectation.

MANIFESTO *of the* GOVERNMENT *at* BRUXELLES *in answer to the declaration of war on the part of France.*

PROCLAMATION.

MARIE CHRISTINE ALBERT-CASIMIR *Princess Royal of Hungaria and Bohemia, Princess of Lorraine and Saxe-Teschen. Duchess of Burgundy, Archduchess of Austria, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen, Field Marshal of the Armies of his Majesty the King of Hungary and Bohemia, and of those of the Holy Roman Empire, &c.*

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOURS, *and* CAPTAINS GENERAL *of the Low Countries, &c. &c.*

A FACTION, by which the kingdom of FRANCE has for four years been torn asunder, has just prevailed on his Most Christian Majesty, to sanction a Declaration of War against his Apostolical Majesty, our most honorable Lord and nephew. The first acts of hostilities seem to be directed against these Provinces; and the enemies of all order and power, who are meditating an aggression so unjust, found their hopes of success on the spirit of party which was unfortunately disseminated during the late troubles.

We will carefully attend to the defence of those provinces with the government of which we are entrusted, relying with confidence on the protection of the Lord of Hosts, who is pleased to manifest the effects of his omnipotence in favor of those who are inspired with a sacred respect for the laws, and for all powers by him ordained on the earth for the government of human societies.

We flatter ourselves that every class of citizens will be animated with one spirit, and that they will vigilantly attend to the maintainance of internal tranquility and the preservation of property, while we order to the frontiers part of his Majesty's troops, full of glory, and crowned by victory under the two last reigns, until the league, formed between several great powers, shall oppose a mound to the torrent of sinister projects which menaces the overthrow of Europe.

We owe it to the faithful subjects of his Majesty, to inform them of the measures which we have adopted, during a whole year, in hopes of remaining at peace with France; and to warn them of the innumerable calamities which our enemies are eager to spread and perpetuate, under the specious veil of chimerical liberty, offered to a credulous multitude, by an impious sect of innovators, *foi disant* philosophers, as the infallible result of their mad projects. Their's is not to war with the Princes of the earth, but against the religion of our ancestors, against social order, against prosperity, and against all the comforts which naturally flow from it. They have already, by the adoption of their absurd systems, plunged their country into all the horrors of anarchy. Jealous of the prosperity of those nations who still enjoy the fruits of social order, they have formed for their own protection the barbarous project of inspiring them with a similar delirium, of propagating their errors, and with them all the calamities with which the kingdom of France is at this time afflicted.

They have been, during a whole year, meditating and inventing pretexts for the aggression on which they had resolved. Having driven away from the bosom of France, by dint of persecutions, all those citizens who were attached to the established religion, and to the prerogatives hitherto held sacred by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, they have attempted to prevent them from enjoying in any part of the world, the sweets of hospitality which men reciprocally owe to each other. We have been extremely careful not to afford the slightest grounds of complaint, resolved not to meddle in the least degree, with the political government of any neighbouring states. We have taken care to prevent that any thing should be attempted, or even written, in those provinces, against the constitution just established in France; and as a reward for our strict attention to the laws of good neighbourhood, a horde of factious vagabonds has been assembled on our frontiers, resolved on the execution of the most infernal plots. The most infamous writings against religion and against the constitutional authority of the sovereign, have been dispersed in these provinces. These writings were substantially the same as the speeches delivered in the midst of the authorised societies, in which the most atrocious crimes have been recommended as virtues, with a view to flatter the criminal propensities of a set of men, in hopes of reconciling them to a system, which in history will be the disgrace of the present generation.

All our remonstrances on this subject have been made in vain; and whilst we paid the greatest attention to complaints relative to armaments which had no existence, and to pretended insults offered to Frenchmen, all kinds of excesses have been multiplied against the subject of his Majesty, and committed on his territories, and we have never obtained on so many objects of complaint, any thing more than promises of satisfaction, which have in no instance been performed; and when we have, on our part, exercised that vigilance, which was become necessary on the conduct of emissiaries, who it was boasted openly, were sent into those provinces, on purpose to excite insurrections and to create anarchy, we have been insulted for having taken those precautions, which were construed into attempts against the safety and liberty of French travellers. On the other hand, we were applauded for having given orders to prevent the assembling of the unfortunate French gentlemen who had emigrated from the kingdom, and to oblige them to conform most strictly to the laws of simple hospitality, in order to preclude the possibility of their arming and forming themselves into military corps. *(Concluded in our next.)*

PARIS, May 9.

The relations of the unfortunate DILLON have publiſhed the following account of his death:

Relation of the Aſſaſſination of M. Theobald Dillon, *Marechal de Camp, at Liſle, the 29th of April,* 1792.

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

I DINED at Gen. Theobald Dillon's the day of the expedition at Tournay. In the courſe of the converſation, he many times teſtified his confidence in the good diſpoſition and courage of the troops he commanded. Although I had been for theſe fifteen years his intimate friend, it was not until after the orders had been given to the troops, that I knew he was to march the ſame evening.

He quitted me in the afternoon to go to Gen. Daumont; at half paſt 7 o'clock the troops were under arms; they had the beſt appearance poſſible—a little before nine o'clock he went out at the head of the army, by the gate of Fiſſe. The next day [Sunday April 29] at 9 o'clock, I went to Gen. Daumont, to aſk him if there was any impropriety in my going to view the army, and if it was not neceſſary to have a paſſport? he replied in the negative.

Madame Dillon teſtified great uneaſineſs for her brother, but he aſſured me that it was without foundation; and from the orders the army had received, an engagement was not likely.

I mounted on horſeback, and departed by the gate of Fiſſe, in order to ſee M. Dillon. At a place near the town I met four dragoons, who as ſoon as they ſaw me made ſigns by their ſabres for me to return; crying that all was loſt—That the army had been betrayed, and cut in pieces. I begged them not to ſpread the alarm in the town: but firſt to acquaint Gen. Daumont, and the principal officers of it.—They ſoon left me behind. I returned into town with a man without an uniform, who related that his comrade was killed by his ſide: with him was an officer of the national guards, on a horſe belonging to one of the artillery carriages, who alſo cried that all was loſt, betrayed, and cut to pieces, but he could not give any detail of particulars.

I took my domeſtic with me, and returned again on foot to the gate of Fiſſe. The ſtreet was full of ſoldiers and national guards, who impeded the paſſage of the cuiraſſiers, who began to enter in crowds with great diſorder. The Swiſs of Dieſback, who guarded the gate, had erected ſome works and ſtationed patroles on the outſide: in the mean time the cavalry entered, raiſing the cry of treaſon, ariſtocrat, and *a la lanterne*.

The confuſion now became general; many, without knowing who commanded, demanded the head of Rochambeau; I then went to the ſuburbs; the infantry now preſented themſelves, but in ſmall numbers; the road was covered with cavaliers, all crying treaſon. Not one wounded, not even a horſe; I aſked many officers and ſoldiers news of the General; not one could give me any account of him; an officer of cuiraſſiers ſaid, that he was ſurpriſed to hear me aſk news of a general who had led them to butchery. The deputy marſhal general (M. de V——) ſaid that M. Dillon had given him orders to charge the cavalry. As ſoon as he perceived the enemy, he found them retiring and in general confuſion. The ſoldiers informed me it would be imprudent to advance further; that the Auſtrian Huſſars preſſed them cloſely; I ſtopped ſome time, and advanced again. I had not yet heard the report of a fuſee, nor ſeen a huſſar, nor any perſon that had ſeen one. The road was now crouded with carts of baggage and peaſantry, who fled with their moveables into the town. I again returned, the confuſion was now great; the cry of *lanterne*, of Rochambeau, of traitor, of ariſtocrat, and noiſes from every ſide. The infantry now began to enter, and brought in three or four Auſtrians (one in a grey uniform, ſtriped with green, and the others in round frocks.) A hundred ſteps from the gate, they hung an officer of engineers, M. Berthois, ſuſpended by the feet with cords. I ſaw more than twenty ſhots through his body, and a horſe grenadier, as I was told, gave him a cut on the head with his ſabre, and fired a piſtol at his breaſt. Then the national guards and infantry took poſſeſſion of him. I ſaw one of the Auſtrian priſoners killed, and two or three who were diſpatched, trampled under feet, and their bodies run through.

I heard the ridicule and the barbarous ſhouts of the ſoldiers, and ſaw them amuſe themſelves in ſtriking the dead bodies with their hands. They were crouded in a wheel-barrow, with the officer of engineers. I ſhudder at the ſight. The municipal officers arrived with a cart, in which they placed the dead bodies, and continued to abuſe them. It is two o'clock, and I have not been able to hear the leaſt news of the General, or the action. Not a wounded man has yet appeared, and among all the ſoldiers, not one ſeems to have been in battle, except a foot ſoldier, who had received ſome ſhot through his hat.

I remained in the ſtreet to obſerve the diſpoſitions of the people About four o'clock I went towards Fiſſe gate. In the entrance of the ſtreet the agitation was great, and the howling moſt terrible. At laſt I heard the cry of "He's coming, he's coming, to the lantern." I aſked, with a trembling voice, who? Dillon, they anſwered, the traitor, the ariſtocrat; we are going to tear him to pieces, he and all that belong to him.

Rochambeau muſt alſo periſh, and all the nobility in the army. Dillon is coming in a cabriole; his thigh is already broken, let's go and finiſh him. The cabriole ſoon appeared; the General was in it, without a hat, with a calm and firm look; he was eſcorted by four horſe guards; he had hardly paſſed through the gate, when more than an hundred bayonets were thruſt in the cabriole amidſt the moſt horrible ſhouts! The horſe guards made uſe of their ſabres, it is true, but I don't know whether it was to defend themſelves or to protect the General. The man who drove the cabriole diſappeared, the horſe plunged, and no bayonets had yet been fatal, when a ſhot was fired into the carriage, and I think this killed M. Dillon, for I never ſaw him move afterwards: he was taken from the carriage and thrown into the ſtreet, when they trampled upon his body, and run a thouſand bayonets through it. I neither heard from him complaints or groans,

Between ſeven and eight o'clock I went to the market-place, where a great fire was lighted, in which his body was thrown. French ſoldiers danced round the burning body of their General; this barbarous ſcene was intermixed with the moſt ſavage howlings. Parties of Swiſs were paſſing and repaſſing in good order during this atrocious ſcene, with the greateſt indignation painted in their countenances. The ſiſter of the General was alſo threatened; ſhe changed her abode four times, being warned of her danger; nobody dared to ſhelter her in their houſes; however, the night was paſſed in tranquility.

I have been lucky enough to ſave her from theſe canibals, and the next day ſhe ſet off for Paris.

This is what I have ſeen, and what I am ready to atteſt before any tribunal.

N. B. The original of this has been depoſited at a Notary's, and a faithful copy delivered to the National Aſſembly, ſigned by the author. If any perſon ſhould doubt the authenticity of the above, they may addreſs themſelves to James Migneret, Jacob-ſtreet, Paris, or to the family of M. Dillon, who engage to anſwer them.

LONDON, May 23.

STATE OF SWEDEN,

As ſet forth in a letter from Stockholm, of April 24.

THE tranſactions at the diet of Geſle having been groſsly miſrepreſented, it will be well to undeceive the public in thoſe particulars. It has been ſtated that the faction in the order of *Nobleſſe*, which has for many years oppoſed the royal authority, and endeavored to extend its influence to the other orders of the ſtate, ſucceeded in bringing over to its party the deputies of the clergy, citizens, and the whole order of peaſants; which is untrue, as thoſe three orders remained conſtantly attached to the late king, and at the diet of Geſle gave him the greateſt proofs of their love for him, and unlimited confidence in his wiſdom. What was advanced reſpecting the propoſitions of the late king, touching an annual ſupply of 1,100,000 ounces of ſilver, the payment of his private debts, and the opening of a loan for ten millions, is equally falſe. The firſt propoſition was never made by the king, but was an arrangement propoſed by the ſecret committee itſelf, and was approved of by the ſtates. With regard to the ſecond, ſuch an one could never have been made, as the king had no private debt; and as to the third, ſo far from deſiring the opening of a new loan for ten millions, his majeſty had the ſatisfaction of remitting to the ſecret committee a letter of credit for that ſum, which the committee had left at his diſpoſal laſt year, but which he had not made uſe of. The equeſtrian order, in communicating to the public the protocal of its deliberations, only did what was cuſtomary; no rigorous meaſures were taken to interrupt the publication of the deliberations of the orders of the peaſants, or to hinder the publication of the ſtate of the finances; and the reſtraint laid on the preſs was only confined to the printing of certain pamphlets, calculated to miſlead the public. Many public prints alſo contained an account of ſome pretended repreſentations, couched in very ſtrong terms, which the ſtates of Sweden made to the king at the late diet, reſpecting his participation in the affairs of France.—All theſe reports are abſolutely falſe, as during the whole time of the aſſembly, there was no mention made of France, further than the paſſage in the ſpeech of his Majeſty at the opening of the diet.

SAVANNAH, May 31.

We hear a new edition is preparing for the Preſs of Mr. Church's elegant characteriſtical Poem, with notes, critical and explanatory—of which due notice will be given.

NORFOLK, (Virginia) July 7.

We are informed by Captain Cockran from Madeira, that the ſhip Illuſtrious Preſident, of Richmond, Dennis Butler commander, bound on a voyage to India was at that Iſland; and that in conſequence of ſome of the ſailors belonging to the Illuſtrious Preſident applying to the Captain of the Britiſh Frigate for protection, alledging they were Engliſhmen, the Briton had the audacity to board the Illuſtrious Preſident and take out two ſailors with their cheſts and bedding, (one of them a Swede, by birth); that our Conſul there, John Marſden Pintard, Eſq. by his ſpirited exertions on the occaſion, ſucceeded in obtaining the two ſailors, who were demanded by him of his Excellency the Governor of that Iſland, and given up to Mr. Pintard; but Captain Hargood either by miſtake or on purpoſe, thought proper to take his departure from Madeira, before Mr. Pintard could have time to demand the cheſts and bedding of the poor ſailors.—Captain Cockran has favored us with a copy of a letter written to Mr. Pintard, by Captain Butler on this occaſion:

"Madeira 14th May, 1792.

"JOHN M. PINTARD, Eſq.

"SIR,

"RELIEVED at length from the difficulties ſo unjuſtifiably thrown in my way by Captain Hargood, commander of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip of War, Hyena, I this day propoſe ſailing from Madeira.

"The ſpirited exertions you have made to ſupport the honor and independence of the American flag upon this occaſion, calls not only for my warmeſt acknowledgments as far as I am individually concerned, but have a claim on the thanks of the whole commonwealth of America, when the matter is viewed as a public cauſe.

"I regret not the delay and expenſe to which I have been put on this occaſion, when I conſider the manifeſt advantage of having fixed (I hope) a firm precedent, for the inviolability of the American flag in this port.

"Permit me further, Sir, before I take leave of you, to thank you for the invariable politeneſs and hoſpitality, which we have experienced from you, ſince our arrival in Madeira, and to aſſure you I ſhall ever retain a moſt grateful ſenſe of them.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Your obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) "DENNIS BUTLER."

BOSTON, July 7.

Aſſaſſinations have not ſtopped in Sweden—an Engliſh paper of May 22, announces the confirmation of the report of the aſſaſſination of the Duke de Sudermania—Regent of Sweden.

Yeſterday the ſelectmen and ſchool-committee, attended by a large number of the clergy and principal citizens, viſited the ſeveral public ſchools in this town, and were greatly pleaſed with the proficiency of the ſcholars. After which the whole partook at a ſumptuous entertainment, prepared at Fanueil Hall.

HARTFORD, July 9.

THE deſtruction of Apples, by the canker-worm in various parts of the country is a ſerious and alarming calamity; and it is the duty of every man to contribute his mite towards reſtraining and avoiding the evil.

About a year ago a reſpectable gentleman who is more than eighty years of age, remarked to me, "that this ſpecies of worm never touch apple trees which ſtand on clay." I caſt my eyes over the orchards in this town, and found the remark verified by facts. In the center of the town, where the ſoil is moſtly a pure ſtiff clay, not a tree was affected by this devouring animal, and this gentleman informed me, the fact had been the ſame ever ſince his remembrance.

I have lately made a journey to the eaſtward, and am, by particular obſervations, convinced of the truth of the fact. I find wherever orchards ſtand on clay, or a cold moiſt ſpringy ſoil, the trees remain untouched. A gravelly ſoil is not friendly to theſe worms; but if the gravel is mixed with a ſoft light earth, the trees thereon are conſiderably injured. On the other hand, gravel mixed with a hard clayey earth never admits the worm. In ſhort, the lighter the earth where the trees ſtand, the earlier the worms appear and the more complete their ravages.

Theſe facts ſuggeſt to farmers the propriety of chooſing ſuch ſpots on their farms for their orchards, as do not admit the worm; for hard clay and cold moiſt earth do not furniſh this animal with agreeable lodgings.

I would further juſt hint to farmers who have not a choice of ſoils for orchards, the poſſibility that by plowing or digging up the earth under the trees, juſt before winter, and expoſing the worm to the action of rain and froſt, they may perhaps deſtroy them or ſo leſſen the number, as to ſave the fruit of the ſucceeding year.

ALBANY, July 9.

Capt. Guion of the 3d United States regiment, ſailed for New Brunſwick on Thurſday laſt, on his way to the weſtern country, with a company conſiſting of about 60 young likely recruits enliſted in this city.

Capt. Rogers' company of horſe ſailed from this city yeſterday for New Brunſwick on their way to the weſtern country.

INFORMATION.

For ſeveral months paſt, a poſt has regularly rode from this city to Whiteſtown, in Herkemer county, once a fortnight; it now gives us great pleaſure to add, that ſeveral patriotic gentlemen on the Geneſee country, have eſtabliſhed a poſt from Whiteſtown—who there meets the one from this city; and in his circuit, (which is alſo once a fortnight) he paſſes through Geneva, Canandaqua, Canawargus and Williamſburgh on the Geneſee-river. By this eſtabliſhment, a ſafe and direct conveyance is opened between the moſt interior parts of the United States to the weſt, and the ſeveral ſtates in the union: The printers of the Albany Gazette, to facilitate the communication thus opened, will receive and take charge of all letters and packages, ſent to their care (poſt paid) either for or from the Geneſee country or the county of Herkemer, and attend particularly to their being ſafely delivered or forwarded, free of any charge or expence for their trouble.

SALEM, July 3.

Capt. Thomas Putnam, of the brig William and Henry, arrived yesterday from Copenhagen, which he left the 8th of May.

Ankerstrom, the Swedish regicide, he informs, has been executed, pursuant to his sentence. He was publickly whipped three different times, in the market places—ignominiously exposed to view in the pillory—his right hand was cut off—and finally he was BEHEADED, quartered, and exposed at the common place of execution. To the last he gloried in the deed, by which, he said, he had rid his country of a tyrant.

PROVIDENCE, July 7.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable mercantile house at Copenhagen, dated May 10.

"We are convinced it will be absolutely necessary that our government encourages the American trade, by reducing the duty—and our Mr. Saabye being favored with the consulship for your states, we make no doubt may influence it very much."

Yesterday morning a fine Salmon, weighing 28lb. was caught above the great bridge; the first instance of that species of fish having been taken here.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, July 10.

Anniversary of American Independence.

The ever memorable fourth of July was celebrated in this city, neither by the ringing of bells, the discharge of cannon, nor by the noisy bustle of a promiscuous croud; but in social mirth and pleasantry. The morning being unfavorable; the orations which were designed to be delivered, by two members of the Federal Society were omited. At 3 o'clock the Society sat down at Mr. Drake's and partook of an excellent repast; after which the following toasts were drank:

1. The President of the United States.
2. The Vice-President and both Houses of Congress.
3. The Governor and State of New-Jersey.
4. The Ministers of the gospel, and all patrons of virtue and learning.
5. May the love of truth, knowledge and religion, ever be the characteristics of the sons of America.
6. May the 4th of July, ever be celebrated in such a manner as to inspire us with gratitude, for the blessings of liberty.
7. May the union and friendship which now subsist between the different States, long continue, as the Harbinger of national respect and felicity.
8. May the allies of this country, enjoy, without interruption, the blessings of peace and freedom.
9. May the arts and sciences be encouraged, and agriculture and commerce, ever be cherished by the hand of industry.
10. The fair daughters of America, may they ever repay the protectors of their country, and lovers of virtue with their smiles, and long remain the favorites of heaven.
11. In memory of the departed heroes of America.
12. May the western wilderness, become the garden of innocence, and its savage inhabitants the pruners of the olive branch of peace.
13. May the hoary head be respected throughout the world, and the tear of sorrow be dried up.
14. The federal society, may her sons be famed for friendship, knowledge and the love of generous deeds.
15. May smiling peace continue her grateful influence over America, and may all mankind partake of the blessing.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THERE are some strictures in the Connecticut Journal of the 11th instant, on the subject of the contested election in the State of New-York, in which the writer says, that votes in favor of Mr. Jay were rejected by the canvassing committee, "because the name was not orthographically written, and according to the latest improvements;" while at the same time this very committee admitted "sundry votes which came up under exactly parallel circumstances with those proscribed." The votes of the rejected counties, the writer further says, he is informed, were left till the scrutiny had proceeded so far as to evince, that the election would be lost to them if the whole were admitted. Then were questions made which would probably have never been moved, had an evident majority appeared in their favor.—"*Those that run may read*" and "*wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein.*"

How *differently* men *pretend* to think. An article in the National Gazette of Saturday last, *denominated* an "extract of a letter from New-York," in reference to this business, says, "the present case [that is the agitation which the citizens of New-York are thrown into by the decision of the majority of the canvassing committe] I take to be similar to what is sometimes observed in courts, where the pleader who makes the most noise, has generally the worst side of the question. It is somewhat extraordinary to see men, who were avowedly hostile to the American Revolution in the dark days of adversity, *now* assuming the garb of patriotism, and endeavoring to take the lead in government; men who but the other day were begging pardon of their country for inimical conduct, now endeavoring to establish a government by committees through the State."

The above remarks from the *National* Gazette, verify an observation which sometime since appeared in the Gazette of the United States, viz. "That the writers in *that paper* can take *both sides* of a question, and support each with equal zeal and ability;" for, though societies, or which are the same, committees for the purpose of subverting the present government of the United States comprize the essence of republicanism, yet the appointment of committees to vindicate the violated rights of election, according to these *consistent* and *learned* writers is "*throwing the tory weight into the federal scale!!!*"

Philadelphia, July 18.

Saturday last, the 14th of July, being the anniversary of the French Revolution, the same was noticed in this city by various demonstrations of joy.

The vessels in the harbor were dressed in their colours; and a French vessel saluted the day by frequent firings.

Several select companies celebrated the anniversary in a convivial manner—and the even was closed by a brilliant display of fire-works, which received the applause of a vast concourse of spectators.

The following toasts were drank by the gentlemen assembled at Oellers' Hotel, after partaking of a splendid repast, viz.

1. The French Nation; their Constitution, and King.
2. May the freedom which dawned on this day, encircle the globe.
3. Victory to the French armies over the foes to Liberty.
4. Liberty or Death.
5. The President of the United States.
6. Agriculture, Parent of Virtue and Independence.
7. Commerce and Manufactures.
8. The Fair of France and America—may each weave a Cap of Liberty for a husband
9. Peace to all the world—may it learn to prize and preserve it.
10. The Patriotic King, Stanislaus Augustus.
11. The United States—may they prove an asylum to Patriots of every part of the world
12. The Rights of Men.
13. The political virtues of Mirabeau—may they cover his foibles.
14. The old Thirteen—may the number be sacred to every American mind.
15. The memory of those who have fallen in defence of Liberty.
16. The two new States—may they be a blessing in the Union.
17. Le Jour.—The Day.

Abstract of further European intelligence.

THE Polish malcontents, those disaffected to the new constitution of Poland, receive every encouragement from the Empress of Russia—and three Russian generals are appointed to invade that kingdom with 60,000 men—Poland has however a fund lately created of 400 millions—The Stadtholder has been warned by a letter, of a plot against him—The King of the French it is said has made another attempt to escape—[this is doubted]—In the Austrian army there are several corps whose arms are very dangerous and destructive—the Tirolese are natives of the county of Tiro, which lies on the Alps, these are dextrous marksmen armed with short rifles—The Chasseurs on horseback and on foot have guns of the same form with the Tirolese, but longer—The Pandours and Croats are trained to firing at marks, and will hit a dollar with a common musket at a 100 paces distant—these soldiers hide themselves in woods, ravins and behind houses, and fire at an enemy without being seen—to these the French Carabiniers will be opposed.

A long debate took place in the British House of Commons the 11th May, on a motion bro't forward by Mr. Fox, for the repeal of sundry provisions in several of the religious penal statutes—this motion he supported in his usual stile of animation and argument—it was opposed by Mr. Burke and Mr. Pitt—Lord North gave it a partial support.—The House divided on the question, when there appeared for the motion 63, against it 142—majority 79.

It is said that the Spanish troops on the frontiers of Spain are deserting every day by hundreds—The King of the French has settled the indemnities due to the Princes, landholders in Alsace—He has also granted an unlimited leave of absence to M. Rochambeau—The army destined for the attack of Porentrui had succeeded in that enterprize—the imperialists having evacuated the place on the approach of the French troops.—The Swedish and French ministers plenipotentiary were both received in form at the British court the 2d May, and delivered their credentials.—The accounts given from English papers of the late defeats of the French troops, correspond with those since received from Paris, and published there in the most approved papers—*whatever may be thought or said to the contrary, it cannot be for the permanent interest of a printer to publish falsehoods—'A lying tongue is but for a moment.*"—M. de Carl has taken possession of Furnes, a city in Flanders—The inhabitants received the French troops and furnished them with refreshments—This detachment returned to Dunkirk.

Accounts from Lisle say, that good order is perfectly restored in the French army—Several skirmishes of inconsiderable consequence had taken place since the late actions—The accounts from Marseilles are unpleasant—Savoy is said to be in a state of fermentation—The King of Sardinia has sent a large body of troops into the country, he says he prefers seeing the country in flames to seeing it in a state of insurrection—An account from Holland says the Empress of Russia is dead—If so, a most formidable triumvirate will be taken off—Court-Martials are ordered for the trial of those dragoons of the 5th and 6th regiments who cried out *treason* in the late actions. M. Servain is appointed minister of war in the place of M. De Grave—The regiment Royal Allemand has totally deserted to the enemy; the loss of the horses is regretted.

The new ministry of France are making a thorough clearance of all the persons employed in all the departments and offices of state, and appointing others in their stead.—Great suspicions prevail, both in Paris and in the army, that the enemies of the revolution have introduced their creatures into the court and into the army—that from these the late misfortunes originated—and that it is in vain to expect success till all traitors are properly disposed of.

The National Assembly of France have established a fund to defray the expense of educating the children of parents who have suffered at St. Domingo.—The children to be brorght up in the principles of the constitution.

The Quebec gazette of the 10th May, contains a proclamation of the King of Great Britain, dividing the Province of Lower Canada into districts, for the purpose of chusing members of the Legislative Council, and of the Assembly—the writs to bear teste on the 24th May inst. returnable the 10th day of July following.

The Albany Gazette says, that a deputation from the Chiefs of the Five Nations, are on their way to the Miami Village, where a treaty is shortly to be held by the hostile Indians. This deputation is sent under the direction of the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, and charged with a message from the Executive of the United States to the said Indians, demanding a cessation of hostilities until measures can be taken to bring about a general treaty of peace.

The same Gazette says, Capt. Joseph Brandt returned through that city on the 6th instant, from his visit to the President of the United States. Capt. Brandt has expressed himself as much pleased with the reception he met with from the President, and the polite treatment he has received during his whole tour. We are informed that his best endeavors will be used to establish a treaty of friendship between the United States and the present hostile tribes of Indians; and that it is more than probable, on his return home, he will immediately set off for the Miami Village.

The premiums of the Albany society for the encouragement of the manufacture of maple sugar have been awarded and paid, viz. The first, of 75 dollars, to Thaddeus Scribner, of Herkemer county; he having produceded 600 pounds *of grained maple sugar* of superior quality. The second premium, of 50 dollars, to Comfort Cook, of Otsego county; this quality was equal to the best muscovado. The third premium, of 25 dollars, was paid to John Harris and Rayner Huntley, of Milton, Saratoga county.

The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned the 2d instant, to the first Wednesday of November next.

The foundation of a new Theatre in Norfolk, Virginia, was laid on the 4th July.

The violent gust of wind on the first instant was very extensive; its effects were severely felt in various parts of the Union, from the state of Massachusetts to Cape-Hatteras.

The fate of Mr. Fox's motion for the repeal of sundry odious penal statutes against the Dissenters from the established Church of England, is an event which could scarcely be conceived of at this enlightened period of the world.

A very handsome address was presented to General Sumpter, by the officers of the regiment of Clermont and Clarendon counties, in South-Carolina, on his return from attending Congress; in which they recapitulate some of his services in the field during the late war—thank him for his defence of the character of the militia of that state, in Congress, from the aspersions thrown on it in certain letters during the late war—and for the republican sentiments which he supported on the floor of Congress.——The General, in his reply, thanks the officers for their approbation of his conduct—that his sentiments respecting the insidious imputations on the patriotism, moral and military characters of the southern people, particularly the South-Carolinians, are corroberated by so many testimonies against the fallacy of them.—He expresses his gratitude for the friendly reception they had given him on his return, and for their favorable sentiments of his public conduct in the various stations to which he had been appointed.

The present posture of affairs in Europe exhibits a more interesting scene, than ever was before displayed on that great theatre of battles, sieges, intrigues, murders, assassinations, enterprize, genius, learning, ignorance, folly, frivolity, tyranny, slavery, freedom and what not.

An universal effervescence is apparent—kingdoms, states, and empires are convulsed—the struggles of *reason*, *right*, and *liberty* have produced the fermentation—the fæces of despotism, superstition and prejudice will be purged away, and the pure waters of life, transparent and invigorating, will remain: these will be imbibed in copious draughts by an enlightened race of men, who have for ages been drinking the inervating and intoxicating potions prescribed for them by the emissaries of darkness—the traitors to the dignity of human nature.

Mr. Abraham Hodge has published proposals for printing a newspaper at Halifax, North-Carolina, to be entitled, *The North-Carolina Journal*. Mr. Hodge says, The general and well-founded complaints that have so long prevailed among a considerable and respectable part of the citizens of this state for the want of a proper knowledge of the affairs of government, and a due communication of intelligence, being happily removed by the late act of Congress for the establishment of the post-office: and the routes of the posts being directed through various of the interior parts of the state, whereby a channel is opened for an extensive circulation of a newspaper—he has, by the advice of his friends, been induced to embark in the present undertaking.

The issue of the present contest between the combined powers and the French nation, must be favorable to the rights of man,

For there can be no doubt that the French will zealously defend their country, and the revolution they have accomplished; their enemies may for a time be partially successful---but this success will bring the people, now under the dominion of prejudice and tyranny, in more immediate contact, and make them more fully acquainted with, those ennobling principles which cannot fail to have a powerful influence on their minds. The result will be, under every possible contingency of the contest, that the despots of Europe must in their own defence, and to preserve any semblance of power and government, meliorate the condition of the great mass of their subjects.

The President of the United States arrived at Baltimore last Saturday, on his route to Virginia.

The Post-Master General of the United States, is now on a visit to the various Post-Offices in the Northern States.

Accounts have been published in several papers of the capture of Tippo Saib's capital, Seringapatam, by the forces under Lord Cornwallis. The whole now appears to be a fabrication in London, for jobbing purposes. Later and authentic intelligenee, states, that Cornwallis had taken some small forts, was on his march towards Seringapatam, and that Tippo had made some propositions for peace, which were not acceded to.

His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq. on the third inst. was qualified into office as Governor of the state of New-York; and the day following elected President of the Society of the Cincinnati in that state.

We are informed in the National Gazette of Saturday last, that the new regulation of the post-office in respect to newspapers, is "an unhappy affair, and will make the ensuing general election not so satisfactory a touchstone of the public mind as it ought to have been. For it is certain that in many places where the information contained in the papers will not now circulate, the elections will turn very differently from what they would, if the people knew as much as is known here on the spot."

The Salem Gazette some time ago contained a remark to the following purport—"Some printers, at the seat of goverment, seem to think that the people at a distance from that favorite spot, are so ignorant, that they know nothing."

The author of the above quotation from the National Gazette, is undoubtedly well informed; for it is certainly true that the people in the different parts of the Union, are determined to see, hear and judge for themselves; and altho' they have been admonished, catechized, scolded, corrected, berated, beduped, befooled, and otherwise politely, candidly, honestly and fairly treated for more than nine months past, by the truly benevolent, federal and principled supporters of the National Gazette——Yet alas! alas! "the elections will turn very differently from what" these sage conservators, of republicanism had fondly and anxiously anticipated. Alas! alas! that this is true.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

TO THE HON. JOHN JAY, ESQ.

BORN, thro' the paths of FAME to move,
Grac'd by a grateful people's love,
Whether the helm of State you guide,*
Or bid the storm of War subside,†
Or, to the clement Virtues dear,
From *Africk* catch the falling tear §
Or, with a voice, whose dulcet strain
Might soothe the sad'ning soul of pain,
O'er the stern courts of Law preside,¶
Nor *seem* to lean on mercy's side,
Or, in thy soft retirement blest,
Feel all the FATHER warm thy breast,
Thine is fair VIRTUE's noblest cause,
And thine the summit of APPLAUSE.
Nor shall a faction's *fraudful* sway
E'er tear one laurel'd wreath away:
To thee the generous heart extends,
For thee the patriot prayer ascends,
On thee the *rightful* suffrage falls,
For thee the SACRED PEOPLE calls.
Wrong'd of their hopes the numerous band,
Determin'd wait thy guiding hand,
E'en while degraded FREEDOM turns
To where defeated FRIENDSHIP mourns;
Thus when the midnight's vap'ry breath
In clouds obscure the sylvan heath,
No strains of *Musick* cheer the vale,
No flowret scents the fresh'ning gale,
Till the BRIGHT SUN's benignant ray
Dispels the gloom, and pours the day.

PHILENIA.

* *A member of the first Congress.*

† *One of the plenipotentiaries who formed the treaty of peace.*

§ *President of the first society for the abolition of the slave trade.*

¶ *Chief Justice of the United States.*

Mr. FENNO,

The following Lines were wrote under a mezzotinto print of the celebrated Doctor MAYHEW, *of Boston, by a native of that place;—as I do not recollect having ever seen them in in print, their poetic merit and the justness of the character drawn of that real patriot, will doubtless lead you to publish them.*

Yours, C.

WHAT tho' the artists' curious touch may paint,
And strike an outside of the ascended saint;
Deep in our breasts a surer print is wronght,
Who saw him *live* the Doctrines that he taught:
Just, wise and good—as FREEDOM's champion bold,
TRUTH his Religion,—CHARITY his gold!
Such once was MAYHEW—such his righteous end;
Heav'n now rewards him—HOLLIS was his friend!

S. Q.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Snow Ann and Mary,	*Sweetnam,*	*Cork*
Brig Two Sisters.	*Forte,*	*Virginia*
Schooner Eliza,	*Quarles,*	*ditto.*
Sloop Speedwell,	*Smith,*	*ditto.*

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		21/
3 per Cents,		12/3
Deferred,		12/10
¾ shares Bank U. S.	44	per cent. prem.

Ebenezer Hazard,

STOCK-BROKER,

HAS Removed his OFFICE to No. 128 north Second-Street, where he continues to purchase and sell on Commission, Certificates of debt of the United, and Individual States, Bank Stock, Canal, and Turnpike Shares, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the Universal Tontine who have not yet received their Certificates are desired to call for them.

July 18. (ep.tf)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

YOU are requeſted to republiſh the following, being the proceedings of the People of Otſego County, in conſequence of the high-handed infringement as they conceive, of their rights of ſuffrage in the late election of Governor, &c.

I am the more induced to requeſt this, as the conduct of the friends of Mr. Jay, who really were the majority on this occaſion has been very unfavorably repreſented in a paper publiſhed in this city entitled the *National Gazette*.

The eſtimates of votes, extracts of letters from New-York, paragraph, &c. in *that National* Gazette are meerly quotations from the moſt virulent publications on the ſubject which have appeared in New-York; but have been brought forward with ſo much zeal and attention, as to ſhew that one ſpirit actuates the whole of the junto, who will ſtick at nothing to carry points. In the *National* Gazette of the 14th inſt. they ſay, that the meaſures adopted by the electors of the State of New-York to obtain redreſs of their violated rights "is one of the bleſſed effects of that policy, which profeſſes to check the levity of popular government, by the introduction of Toryiſm, and controuling the predominant ſpirit of democracies by throwing the Tory weight into the federal ſcale." The Reſolutions, are ſpirited, patriotic and federal; they are a *genuine* exhibition of the ſpirit of '75.

Your's, A. B.

At a numerous Meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Otſego, State of New-York, held the thirtieth day of June, at the Court-Houſe, on the ſolemn occaſion of taking into conſideration the violent attack made by a majority of the canvaſſers on the SUFFRAGES *of the freeholders of ſaid county; Samuel Tubbs, in the chair. After ſome time ſpent in debating, the meeting appointed James Applin, Solomon Pier, Darius Warren, Iſaac Stacy, Daniel Johnſton, Joſeph Culver, John Adams and Rufus Hall, to be a committee to report to the Meeting certain reſolutions, proper for the electors of this county to adopt and purſue, when after due deliberation, the committee returned with the following reſolutions, which were unanimouſly adopted by the meeting.*

I. RESOLVED, That we reſent the inſinuations promulgated by vile defamers, of our being compelled to vote through fear—and, that we are not in poſſeſſion of property enough to entitle us to vote for governor, by the laws of this State; that being the language of *vaſſals* to a *tyrant* only.

II. Reſolved, That we will hold in perpetual contempt the names of thoſe hardy and choſen ſeven canvaſſers, who with deliberate wickedneſs, deprived us of the rights of citizenſhip contrary to law, good conſcience and common ſenſe.

III. Reſolved, That we will revere the memory of the virtuous four, who proteſted againſt the inſult committed on the ſacred rights of more than twelve hundred freeholders, whoſe feelings are as acute, and views (in tranſmitting to poſterity their invaluable privileges) as liberal as thoſe of any other part of this State.

IV. Reſolved, That we now report to the citizens of this State that there are EIGHT HUNDRED and TWENTY families now ſettled in the town of Otſego, as per the laſt return, moſt of which are *freeholders* entitled to vote for governor, although falſe and baſe men have adviſed that there is not one hundred.

V. Reſolved, That thoſe law characters who paſſed through our county procuring affidavits from vagrant perſons, and unprincipled wretches, are unworthy our notice, ſeeing that their views were calumny pointed againſt a valuable inhabitant among us, the father of our country.

VI. Reſolved, That we will purſue with manly firmneſs ſuch modes of redreſs as the well wiſhers to the State of New-York, ſhall adviſe us from time to time.

VII. Reſolved, That if not adviſed to the contrary we will as one man quietly march down to New-York, and ſolicit of the legiſlature our deareſt and highly prized rights, as a teſtimony to our children that they may ſee that their fathers did not quietly ſubmit to a precedent operating in favor of tyranny.

VIII Reſolved, That we conſider the preſent adminiſtration no leſs an uſurpation than that of the famous Kouli Khan, that being obtained by the ſacrifice of one man, this by ſacrificing the privileges of twelve hundred.

IX. Reſolved, That as it hath been reported we were unfairly influenced to oppoſe the reelection of the preſent governor, that we unanimouſly deny the charge, and will contradict that envious inſinuation by ſtating the reaſons of our objections as follows.

1ſt. Becauſe, was he a good man, he has already been too long in that important office.

2d. Becauſe, he was a vigorous oppoſer of that *conſtitution* that has been the ſalvation of our country; that has made us reſpectable at foreign courts, and nervous in our domeſtic operations; that has raiſed the ſoldiers pay from 2/6 to 20/ on the pound. To prevent the adoption of which he came forward with ignorant obſtinacy and threw the State into violent parties, only kept from deſperate acts by an overruling Providence.

3d. Becauſe, he is a man of paſſion and party, and of reſentment deeper than the *grave*.

4th. Becauſe, he joined in an *advertiſement*, purporting to the good people of this State, to bring down information to New-York, of the *lands* they wanted to purchaſe, with their boundaries and price, and wait ſix weeks for an anſwer. Many went and returned diſſatisfied, declaring, that they were only made fools of, to carry down information of the boundaries of good lands that the *governor's* friends by bidding above them, might engroſs the whole.

5th. Becauſe, we humbly conceive that he was not ſo ignorant as not to know, that after ſelling at more than three ſhillings per acre many large tracts of lands that others equally well ſituated were worth more than 8d—at which price, he has ſold near *four million* of acres, to Alex. Mc'Comb, with a *privilege* of leaving one or two ſixths of the *mountains* on the hands of the people of this State, for a trifling forfeiture; moſt of which land we firmly believe our brethren of *New-England*, would gladly pay intereſt for at the rate of eight ſhillings per acre; which leads us to conſider this ſingle ſale, as a ſacrifice of near one million of money, not to mention the nature of the ſale, being diſcouraging to agriculture and the commerce of this State, as it is now for ſale in Europe—who when they own the ſoil, will certainly turn the commerce through their own government of Canada.

6th. Becauſe, for hidden purpoſes, he commiſſioned the infamous *Griſwold*, in our county, and ſince that has made partial and diſguſting appointments amongſt us—for the purpoſe we verily believe of raiſing a party devoted to his deſigns.

7th. Becauſe, a majority of the people of this State do not approve of him.

8th. Becauſe, JOHN JAY is a better man.

9th. Becauſe, when men in poſts of great truſt, are partial to a party, they become dangerous and ought to be removed; as the preſent inſtance of the canvaſſers affords a ſtriking figure. When our ſacred privileges, every other way ſo well guarded, were truſted in the hands of corrupt men, they were flagrantly violated and we left in a deplorable ſituation. Therefore,

10. Reſolved, That as we have ſeen the reaſons aſſigned by the *ſeven* canvaſſers for their conduct, we are unanimouſly of opinion, that it is a frivolous excuſe for ſuch a violent outrage. —They ſay "there was *reaſon* to ſuſpect fraud" ——Would thoſe monſters in iniquity deſtroy us on *ſuſpicion* without a hearing? Why did they not declare the truth at once—"*That they ſuſpected the box of Otſego would, if canvaſſed, remove George Clinton from office*," which was certainly the ſole cauſe they were rejected.

11. Reſolved, That we do now pledge ourſelves to each other, not to ſeparate till the laſt extremity—that we will pay cheerfully, according to our abilities, ſuch expence as may ariſe in regaining our rights, and fixing a laſting ſtigma on thoſe veterans in corruption who have rended from us that which is more valuable to poſterity than our lives!—The inſult is too great for the ſouls of FREEMEN to bend to!

SAMUEL TUBBS, Chairman.
JOEL GREEN, Clerk.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

GEORGETOWN (POTOWMAC.)

THE SUBSCRIBER HATH OPENED A

Houſe of Entertainment,

At the Sign of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, In that commodious Houſe lately occupied by *Thomas Beale*, Eſq. Mayor of this Town.

He has furniſhed himſelf with a ſtock of the beſt Liquors, and will uſe every exertion to give ſatisfaction by procuring, in their ſeaſon, the beſt of every ſpecies of proviſion, and having the ſame ſerved up in the moſt neat and elegant manner.

GEORGE H. LEIGH.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertainingt he Standard and Valueof Gold.

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-Street, Philadelphia.

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, ſixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the beſt pieces publiſhed for and againſt the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America. Perhaps in no one work are ſo many valuable documents reſpecting the hiſtory of this country, collected together. His Excellency the Preſident of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deſerving of public encouragement." The ſubſcription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wiſh to be ſupplied with this work, are requeſted to give commiſſion to friends in the city to ſubſcribe for and receive it——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete ſets.

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11. American Jeſt Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings---Price, bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

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Said CAREY has for ſale, a large aſſortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being ſupplied in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to ſuch as purchaſe quantities for public libraries, or to ſell again.

SOCIETY FOR ESTABLISHING

USEFUL MANUFACTURES.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures, held at Newark, on Friday the eighteenth day of May, 1792, at which time was paſſed the following.

Supplement to an ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance for ſecuring the punctual payment of the monies due on the ſubſcriptions to the ſociety for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures."

WHEREAS by the third ſection of the ordinance entitled, "An ordinance for ſecuring the punctual payment of the monies due on the ſubſcriptions to the ſociety for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures," it is ordained, that if any ſubſcriber or his aſſigns, ſhall neglect to pay the ſecond, third or fourth payment of his, her or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, for the ſpace of three days after the expiration of the time limited by the law of incorporation for the ſaid payments, that is to ſay, the ſecond payment, on the 13th day of July, 1792: that then and in that caſe, all and every ſhare or ſhares, of ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid directors and their ſucceſſors for the common benefit of the ſaid ſociety.

And whereas circumſtances render it inexpedient to exact full payment of the ſecond inſtalment on the ſaid thirteenth day of July next, or within three days thereafter.

Be it therefore ordained, by the deputy governor and directors of the ſociety for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures, that if the ſaid ſecond payment ſhall be made in manner following, that is to ſay, one equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of Auguſt next, one other equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of September next, and one other equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of October next, with lawful intereſt computed thereon from the ſaid thirteenth day of July next, that then and in ſuch caſe, the ſaid penalty mentioned in the ſaid ſection, ſhall not be exacted, any thing in the ſaid ordinance to the contrary notwithſtanding.

A. MERCER, Dep. Gov.

Extract from the minutes,

JAMES GRIFFITHS, Clerk.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*